

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 25th October, 1887.

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th October, says that a telegram, dated Paris the 11th October, has been published in the *Pioneer* to the effect that a proclamation, believed to be the joint production of Dalíp Singh and Jamál-ud-din, has been printed at Paris for circulation throughout India, calling on the natives to revolt against British rule. Copies of the proclamation referred to in the telegram were no doubt received in the form of a letter by noblemen and the editors of newspapers in this country. The editors at once tore up that seditious paper and threw it into the waste-paper basket. It was only the *Akhbár-i-Ám* of Lahore, which thought fit to publish the proclamation in its columns, though of course it did so with adverse comments thereon. The conduct of Dalíp Singh resembles that of a drowning man who catches at a straw. The issue of such proclamations can be of no avail to him. The *Najm* cannot say what is the feeling of the Sikh community towards the Mahárája. But as regards the Musalmáns, it is in a position to assert that they know very well what the re-establishment of the Sikh rule would mean, and that they will be foremost in opposing the advance of Dalíp Singh towards this country. He may

Circulation,  
180 copies.



succeed in winning the sympathy of a few of his co-religionists, but he will find that the five crores of Musalmáns and a large proportion of the Hindu population are opposed to him.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár*, (Lahore), of the 15th October, says that

The seditious letter sent by Mahārāja Dalip Singh to native newspapers.

Dalip Singh's folly or madness has now reached its extreme limit. Reuter telegraphs that the Mahārāja has printed a proclamation at Paris for circulation in this country, calling on the natives to rebel against the British Government. Probably this proclamation is a different paper from the letter which he sent to the *Daily Telegraph* in answer to the article of the *London Times*, and printed copies of which he subsequently sent to the native newspapers when the *Telegraph* refused to insert it in its columns. The letter was a very seditious paper, and consequently few native newspapers have deemed it expedient to publish it. The letter was not only intended to instigate the people to rebel against the British Government: there was also in it a great deal of matter, which was calculated to create doubts in the mind of the Government regarding the loyalty of the natives. The Mahārāja stated in the letter that he would not throw the burden of his expenses on the Russian Government, inasmuch as he already received and would continue to receive sufficient aid from his countrymen. As it is, the natives are not fully trusted by the British Government; and such a statement, if considered true by Government, will still more poison its mind and thus do a great deal of harm to the natives. Is this the way in which he should requite their sympathy with him? They may justly exclaim 'save us from our friends.'

Circulation,  
3,000 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 15th October, gives

The same.

an abstract of Mahārāja Dalip Singh's letter sent by him from Moscow to native newspapers for publication, and says that the letter can have no effect on the natives. The Mahārāja can do no harm to the British Government. The *Akhbār-i-Ám*, of the 18th idem, observes that the letter, which appears to have



been written in a state of despair, has only exposed the Mahārāja to scorn at the hands of the natives. His opinion of the British Government is entitled to as much weight as that of a convict. He denounces the Government simply because it did not accede to his extravagant demands. He says that he receives aid from his countrymen, and is not in want of money. The statement is utterly unfounded, and it is impossible that such preposterous insinuations should shake the belief of the British Government in the loyalty of the natives. He condemns the annexation of the Panjāb by the British Government as unjust and inequitable; but does he know with what justice and fair play his father had established his rule in the province? His claim to his so-called private property is not very intelligible. What does he mean by his private property? Ranjīt Singh received no pay from the Panjāb treasury, but the entire revenues of the State were at his disposal. Dalīp Singh's detention at Aden, on his way to this country was undoubtedly a great mistake: it led Russia and other European countries to imagine that he still possessed influence in India and could create a rebellion. It is almost needless to say that had he been allowed to live in this country, he would not have been able to do the least harm to the British Government.

The *Kanauj Punch* (Farukhabad), of the 15th October, contains a monody, in which Mahārāja Dalīp Singh is represented as bewailing his separation from his friends and his loss of the kingdom of the Panjāb, his private property and pension, and entreating the Russian Government to help him in obtaining possession of the Panjāb.

Circulation,  
162 copies.

The same paper represents Abdul Rahman Khan as sitting between two boats, one of which is called the British Government and the other the Russian Government, and as holding the two vessels with his hands, and says that it remains to be seen with whom the Amīr will side in time of war.



Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 15th and 16th October, in commenting upon the speeches made by Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir Richard Temple and the reply made by Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for

Presentation of the Indian budget to the House of Commons towards the close of its session.

India, on the occasion of the presentation of the Indian budget to the House of Commons this year, warmly protests against the practice of presenting the annual budget of this country to the British Parliament at the fag end of its session. When Mr. Pitt passed the India Bill through the Houses of Parliament in 1784, and later on, when the administration of Indian Empire was taken over from the East India Company and transferred to the British Crown, it was expected that the British Parliament would exercise a careful supervision over the administration and expenditure of the Indian Government. But, alas ! with a few exceptions, the members of Parliament take no interest whatever in the affairs of the 200 millions of the people of this country. The members of the House of Commons absent themselves or retire, if they happen to be present in the House on the night of the presentation of the Indian budget. It may, however, be urged on behalf of these gentlemen that, after a continuous session of the Parliament for several months, they get tired of sitting night after night and cease to take interest in the proceedings of Parliament towards the close of the session, when the Indian budget is presented. The ministers of the British Government are mainly responsible if very few members of the House of Commons take part in the debate on the Indian budget.

The same paper, of the 20th October, referring to the circumstance that only 29 members were present in the House of Commons when the Indian budget was presented to the House by the Under-Secretary of State, regrets the indifference of Parliament towards Indian affairs, and says that it would be well if the natives could prevail upon the British Government

The same.



to pay a portion of the home charges, as suggested by the London correspondent of a Bombay newspaper. In that case Parliament would be sure to take greater interest in the Indian budget. The interest taken by that body would, however, be only in proportion to the amount contributed by the British treasury towards the home charges. Hence the *Hindustán* thinks that the extravagance of the Government of India will not be checked until the representatives of the people are admitted to the Viceroy's Legislative Council and the budget is subjected to a scrutiny by that body.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 21st October, in commenting upon the Nizám's offer to the Indian Government, observes that considering the numerous sources of its income, it would not look well for the Indian Government to spread out its skirt for receiving money offered by one of its feudatory States. If the expenses of the Indian Government have largely increased of late, its sources of income have also become greater in the same proportion. It now realizes large sums of money from the income-tax; it has made several lakhs of rupees by selling, at the shop of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the valuable articles found at King Theebaw's palace, and has a large source of income in the Burma ruby-mines in store for it. If the Indian Government cannot meet the new charges on the north-west frontier and in Burma even with all these increased sources of income, then why does it not curtail the expenditure by making reductions in the fat salaries of its European officers all round, in order to make both ends meet? If it thinks it cannot reduce the salaries of its European officers without affecting the efficiency of the administration, it should, as a tentative measure, entrust the entire administration of district to native officers, and then see if the district does not continue to be administered with the same degree of efficiency as it is now by the highly-paid European agency. The *Asád* then urges that the Indian Government should not at any rate accept the offer of the Nizám, inasmuch as while it would receive no considerable financial relief by accepting

Circulation,  
240 copies.



the offer, it would show itself to be extremely covetous of money.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 21st October, says that the reproach which the British Government has incurred on account of the improper reception which the court officers gave to the Indian princes who were present in London on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration, cannot be wiped out by the courteous reception that is being accorded to the Gaekwár and the Maháráni, who are at present in England. The feudatory chiefs of India received slights on an occasion when a great many princes of Europe were also assembled in London. The British Government cannot, therefore, make amends for the offence given to a number of Indian princes on a public occasion by according now a courteous reception to *one* brother-prince of theirs; but it should do something that may serve to lessen the slight which Mahárája Holkar received from his treatment in London.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 21st October, referring to the coming assemblage of the National Congress at Madras, says that the natives, especially the Musalmáns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, should take no part in the proceedings of that assemblage. The majority of the natives in the United Provinces have not even heard of the name of the National Congress, and hence no native of these provinces who attends will be a true representative of his province. Moreover, education has not so far advanced in these provinces that native delegates sent from them can fairly take part in the deliberations of the Congress. The natives of these provinces cannot therefore derive any benefit by sending delegates to the Congress: if they do so, they will unnecessarily incur the suspicion of their European rulers and cause themselves useless trouble and expense.



The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th October, says

Circulation,  
181 copies.

Professor Wordsworth of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, going home on two years' furlough.

that it is very much pained to hear that Professor Wordsworth, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, is shortly to proceed to England on two years' furlough and will probably retire from the Indian service on the expiry of his leave. The Professor was a true friend of the natives of this country and zealously espoused their cause on every occasion. It is a great misfortune to India that she should lose her English friends such as Sir William Wedderburn and Professor Wordsworth. How well would it be if those Anglo-Indians, who are the well-wishers of India at heart, would follow the example of Mr. Hume (whose name is sure to be handed down to posterity and remembered with loving respect by the natives) in settling down permanently in this country after their retirement from the service and in spending the remainder of their lives in promoting the well-being of the natives. The *Hindustán* then wishes a happy voyage home to Mr. Wordsworth and expresses a hope that, after enjoying his furlough at home in the midst of his friends and relatives, he may yet return to India once more. The writer, however, trusts that gentlemen like Messrs. Wedderburn and Wordsworth will continue to promote the cause of India even after they have finally left it and returned to England.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th October, says

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The State Council in Kashmír.

that the proceedings of the State Council in Kashmír clearly show that the establishment of that body was a great mistake. The members of the Council maliciously dismissed from service, fined, imprisoned, and expelled from the State their enemies, and caused a panic among the people by their high-handed proceedings. The conduct of the Resident, too, was unsatisfactory: he showed undue partiality to the Council: consequently Shekh Miran Bakhsh and Diwán Gobind Sahai, who had been treated with great severity by



the Council and whose petitions to the Resident resulted in nothing, have had to appeal to the Foreign Office. Other victims of the injustice of the Council are likely to follow suit. The fact is that a Council cannot work properly, as party feeling runs very high in the State. The present Council, being composed of members belonging only to one party, harasses and oppresses the other party, is to be expected. If it received members from both parties, it would be at a dead-lock. Hence the *Rasht* is of opinion that the Council should be at once abolished, and that an able European Prime Minister should be appointed to conduct the administration. If the Government of India thinks that the appointment of a European Prime Minister would create suspicion in the minds of the natives, some able and experienced native officer belonging to the Panjáb Commission had better be selected for the post. The appointment should, of course, be made with the consent of the Mahárāja : and His Highness, who has been reduced to a cypher by the Council, should be given an opportunity of freely expressing his sentiments to the Supreme Government.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Khairkhwáh-i-Kashmír* (Lahore), of the 16th October, Mr. Plowden, Resident is glad to say that Mr. Plowden, at Kashmír. Resident at Kashmír, will be shortly recalled, and Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, sent there in his place. Mr. Plowden created widespread discontent in the State by his high-handed proceedings. He was kind to low and mean persons and opposed to the friends and well-wishers of the State. A number of things belonging to the Museum at Jammu were secretly sent by him to Sialkot. He has no sympathy with natives, and should not be sent to any native State in future.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 22nd October, referring to the withdrawal by the Supreme Government of all powers from Mahárāja Zalim Singh of Jhalrapatán, and the making over of the administration of

The withdrawal of powers from the Chief of Jhalrapatán.



the State to the Political Agent for Rajputana on the 24th September last, says that the public feeling in the State is in favour of the Mahárāja. He received his education at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and was not accustomed to flatter the Political Agent and other European officers. The state of affairs in his State, though not satisfactory, was not such as would justify the Government of India in inflicting such a severe punishment on him. If he had committed any serious faults, a commission should have been appointed to enquire into his misbehaviour. At least the Government of India should have told the public what his faults were. It remains to be seen when he will again be invested with powers.

The *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 22nd October, complains that some officers in the service of the Nawáb of Tonk are of loose morals and much addicted to the use of liquor. They are also very dishonest and misappropriate the State money. The Nawáb himself is an able and generous prince.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Punjab Punch* (Lahore), of the 13th October, states that a Muhammadan Association at Karachi desiring to found a Muhammadan school in that town, sent a deputation, consisting of its President, Secretary, and some other members, to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, the Nawáb of the State of Khairpur in Sindh, to appeal to him for aid. The Nawáb, with his usual liberality, offered an annual contribution (*sic*) of Rs. 5,000 on condition that the proposed school should be named after him. The deputation thankfully accepted the offer and returned to Karachi. The Association, however, was not satisfied with the Nawáb's offer, and threatened to present a memorial against him to the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Sindh in the cold weather, if His Highness did not raise his subscription. The Nawáb, being a high-minded prince, took no offence at the threat held out to him and offered to give a donation of Rs. 5,000

Circulation,  
80 copies.



and an annual subscription of Rs. 1,200 on the former condition. The Association again demurred to accept the new offer, saying that it could only name a kitchen, which will be attached to the school, after him, if he raised his annual subscription to Rs. 2,000. This the Nawáb refused to do, and the Association has again held out the same threat of making complaint against him in an address to the Viceroy. It is certainly a very bad practice on the part of public Associations, &c., to try to squeeze money out of the native chiefs by threats of complaint, such as that held out to the Nawáb of Khairpur, one of the most loyal allies of the British Government in India. The editor of the *Panjáb Punch*, in commenting upon the subject, condemns the conduct of the Muhammadan Association at Karachi and advises it to desist from its silly intention of presenting an address to the Viceroy against the Nawáb, simply because His Highness does not accede to its unreasonable demands.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 14th October, adverting to the rumour regarding the transfer of the High Court from Allahabad to Lucknow, says that the transfer recommends itself on several grounds. Lucknow is located at the centre of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and is easily accessible from all parts of the provinces. Next to the three presidency towns it is the greatest city in this country and provides all sorts of comforts and amusements. A large number of native noblemen live there, and the city is frequently visited by the talukdárs of Oudh, who number 300; so at Lucknow the European officers have a good opportunity of cultivating friendship with natives of rank. The forests in the north of Oudh abound in all sorts of game, and consequently European officers, who are generally fond of shooting, can easily satisfy their inclinations. Moreover, no new building would have to be constructed for the accommodation of the High Court. There are several old royal buildings at Lucknow, and the Court could be accommodated



in one of these without any difficulty. Lucknow is really a more suitable place than Allahabad for the location of the High Court, and if the Court is not transferred to Lucknow at present, the transfer is sure to take place in the near future.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The examination of Tahsildars and Munsifs at Peshawar.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th October, referring to the examination of Tahsildars and Munsifs lately held in the Panjab, says that the candidates of the Peshawar division were examined at Peshawar. The examination is usually conducted at all places under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners; but this year at Peshawar the Deputy Commissioner entrusted the work to Mr. Bunbury, Assistant Commissioner. On the first day of the examination Mr. Bunbury went out shooting in the morning and returned at 2 P.M., when he gave one paper to the examinees to answer. When they had answered that paper, he told them to go home, saying that, as it was late, they would get the other question paper, intended for that day, on the following day. Subsequently, somehow or other it occurred to him that the candidates might get the questions from Rawalpindi or some other centre of the examination by telegraph during the night: so at 9 P.M. he rode down to the city, collected some subordinates of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and ordered them to bring at once the candidates to the examination-room in the best way they could. All the candidates were gathered together at 2 A.M., and then the examination was held! It is almost needless to say that the examinees might not have answered the questions properly at such a late hour at night, and that, owing to the disturbance in their sleep during the night, they might not have been able to answer the other papers next day, too, so well as they otherwise could have done. Moreover, it should be observed that the candidates had ample time to obtain questions from other places by telegraph. Under these circumstances, the writer thinks that the examination should be cancelled. Had Mr. Bunbury been a native, he would have got into serious difficulty. The Panjab Government should make a thorough enquiry into the matter.



Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st October, states that, on the 17th October, Mirza Muhammad Irfán Ali Beg, the Tahsildár of Lucknow, happening to meet a man in the town, who had in his possession and wanted to sell the genuine question papers set for this year's examination of Tahsildárs and Deputy Collectors, represented himself as a candidate for the examination and offered to buy the question papers from him on payment of a good sum of money. The man agreed to the terms and gave the Tahsildár a printed copy of the criminal question papers on the night preceding the examination in the criminal branch and promised to give the other papers next day. The Tahsildár next day made over the question papers he had obtained from the man to Mr. Boys, Officiating Commissioner of Lucknow, and told him how he had come by them. He then made previous arrangements for the arrest of the man on the next day. The man, true to his word, went to the Tahsildár on the evening of the next day, and the latter immediately took out a purse of money and laying it before him asked for the revenue question papers. The man took out the question papers, and giving them to the Tahsildár, opened the purse and began to count the money. The Tahsildár, seeing him busy in counting the money, went out of the room on some pretext and ordered his office peons and názir, whom he had kept concealed for the purpose, to go and arrest the man. The man was arrested accordingly and was sent up to Mr. Boys the same evening. On enquiry the man stated that his name was Shaikh Abdur Rahman and that he was employed as a *dafti* in the office of the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The man has been sent to Allahabad in the charge of a police guard. The *Ázád* then highly praises the services of the Tahsildár in the matter and hopes they will receive full recognition from the Government.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 20th October, complains that the Urdu version of the *Panjáb Government Gazette* is published

Urdu revision of the *Panjáb Government Gazette*.



two, and sometimes even as late as three, weeks after the publication of the English issue, and that while the Government reviews on the annual reports of the various departments continue to appear in the English Gazette, their translations have for some time past ceased to appear in the Urdu edition. Has the Panjáb Government reduced the size of the Urdu issues of its Gazette at the instance of the Financial Committee? If so, the saving effected by this means cannot but be very small, and the Government ought not to impair the value of its Urdu Gazette for the sake of a paltry saving.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 21st October, states that

Suggested appointment of detective police or honorary police officers for the prevention of crimes at Lucknow.

cheating by means of a kind of game of cards is freely practised in the bazars of Lucknow, and that villagers and other simple folks easily fall into

the snares of the professional card-players and part with all the money they happen to be carrying with them at the time. Other kinds of crimes are also very frequent at Lucknow, but the police are unable to exercise any adequate check on them. The *Azād* would, therefore, advise the Government to appoint detective police or honorary police officers for the prevention of the increasing crimes at Lucknow.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Hámi-i-Hind* (Kara), of the 16th October, says that

Suggested establishment of a memorial to Sir Alfred Lyall by the Talukdárs of Oudh.

although Sir Alfred Lyall's administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is about to close, no memorial to His Honor, excepting a

small library at Aligarh, has up to this time been raised by the people. Rája Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., has recently raised a subscription of Rs. 1,200 at Benares for founding a memorial to His Honor, but this is too small a sum for the purpose. The *Hámi*, however, hopes that the Taluqdárs of Oudh, notwithstanding that Sir Alfred Lyall procured the enactment of the new Oudh Tenancy Act, to the great prejudice of their landed interests, will, with their usual liberality,

Circulation,  
4,000 copies.



take steps to raise some memorial or other to their retiring ruler.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th October, referring to the meeting held at the Town Hall, Benares, on the 5th idem, under the presidency of the Mahārāja of Benares, to consider the subject of the establishment of a memorial to Sir Alfred Lyall, praises His Honor for his ability, learning, courtesy, and sympathy with the people; and advertg to the establishment of the Legislative Council and the University at Allahabad during his administration, calls upon all classes of the community in these provinces to contribute liberally to his Memorial fund.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 14th October, says that with a view of preventing the occurrence of religious riots in future, the *Pioneer* proposes that places should be assigned outside the cities for the celebration of the Dasahra and the Muharram. The proposal simply shows the ignorance of the Allahabad journal of native customs and sentiments. No doubt the Hindús could hold the Rám-lila at any place they pleased, but they would be highly annoyed if they were required to hold the Rám-lila at out-of-the-way places in deference to the feelings of the Musalmáns. Again, the Muharram could only be celebrated by the Musalmáns at their own houses, because they make separate *tazias*, and their women, who are accustomed to live behind the screen, also take part in the celebration of the festival. Another proposal, made by the *Pioneer* for preventing affrays at the coincidence of such conflicting religious festivals, is the levying by the municipal boards of a heavy tax on the processions that pass through the public streets on such occasions. This proposal is equally preposterous and will be disagreeable to the Hindús and the Musalmáns alike.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Raflq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th October, says that Nawáb Nawazish Ali Khan when Nawáb Nawazish Ali Khan was appointed an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council, his appointment was



unanimously approved of by all native newspapers, except some Bangali newspapers which doubted his courage to express his opinions freely. He has fully justified his elevation to the Council by his conduct in connection with the passing of the new Panjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. The Acts, as originally introduced into the Council, contained sections which were very unfavourable to the landlords, but the Nawáb got those sections greatly amended by the select committee with a view to mitigating their severity. In his speech in the Council on the 22nd September at the time of passing the Land Revenue Act, Lord Dufferin spoke of the Nawáb in high terms of praise. The *Rasik* quotes these terms, and hopes that the Nawáb will receive the title of K.C.S.I. on his retirement from the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 17th October, regrets to say that at Benares the Honorary Magistrates generally take their seats on the bench at 1 P.M. and then uselessly spend a great deal of their time in gossiping: the result is that they are able to decide only one or two cases during the day. The delay in the dispensation of justice causes much inconvenience to the people: sometimes a plaintiff or defendant has to attend court every day for two months before his case is decided. The District Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,  
2,000 copies.

The *Rasik-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th October, says that it would seem that a European soldier, named Mathews, belonging to the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, intentionally killed a native camel-driver on the 18th May last. A court-martial, which sat at Peshawur on the 3rd August to try the soldier, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to be hanged, but recommended him for mercy on the ground that he was a man of weak intellect. When the sentence of the court went to the Commander-in-Chief for confirmation, he sent it back with some remarks, and the result was that the court reversed its previous sentence.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



and acquitted the accused on the ground that, although he was guilty of murder, he was mad at the time of committing the offence! The judgment of the court-martial was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. Thus all the formalities of the administration of justice were gone through, and the consciences of His Excellency and the court were satisfied. Nothing could be a greater travesty of justice. But if the native newspapers severely comment on such unfortunate miscarriages of justice, they are accused by their Anglo-Indian contemporaries of preaching sedition.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 20th October, is

A general pardon granted to the Musalmáns concerned in the religious riots of 1886, Etáwah.

glad to say that, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Whiteway, the Magistrate of Etáwah, the Local Government has granted a general pardon to the Musalmáns concerned in the religious riots which occurred there last year. The convicts in the jail will be released; those men who secretly fled from the city in order to escape punishment will be allowed to return home, and the bonds executed by some Musalmáns to keep the peace will be cancelled. The *Najm* thanks Mr. Whiteway for this favour to the Musalmáns, and says that if all European officers are kind and sympathetic like him, the British rule will last for ever in this country.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar)

Four police officials at Kálákankar punished for their misbehaviour.

of the 19th October, is glad to say that the four police officials at Kálákankar who had misbehaved themselves have received adequate punishment. Two of them have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the other two to 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 16th October,

Revenue Recovery Bill.

referring to the Revenue Recovery Bill, says that there can be no reasonable objection to the measure, inasmuch as Government is perfectly justified in providing increased facilities for the

Circulation,  
180 copies.



recovery of arrears of land revenue. But the *Najm* is of opinion that provision should be made for remitting revenue instalments in case of a failure of crops owing to drought or any other cause beyond the control of cultivators. The recovery of the full Government demand on such occasions is the principal cause of the ruin of the agricultural classes. The present system of granting remissions and suspensions of revenue is a very faulty one.

The *Punjabī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 22nd October, referring to the passing of the Wild Birds Protection Act at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on the 20th October, regrets to say that the measure has been passed for the benefit of a small number of European officers who appear to consider shooting as more important than Government work itself. The Act will press hard on native sportsmen who occasionally go out shooting for amusement and will also interfere with the fowlers earning their livelihood. The editor has not seen the Act and cannot say whether it provides for the grant of licenses to those who are desirous of shooting. It is to be hoped, however, that the Act does not apply to fishing.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

#### EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 15th August, says that English education has made little progress in the frontier districts of the Panjáb, as there are few English schools in those districts. In Dehra Gházi Khan there is one Government school where English is taught, and there is one English municipal school in each of the other two districts—namely, Dehra Ismail Khan and Bannu. The writer is of opinion that an English teacher should be attached to each tahsili school on Rs. 25 a month in order to provide increased facilities to the boys for learning the English language.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Ām* (Agra), of the 20th October, referring to the *Mufid-i-Ām* School, an aided school at Agra, under the management of Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahadur, regrets to say that the Munshi, being anxious to rebuild the house in which the school is held, has adopted a very objectionable mode of collecting money for the purpose. All the boys in the school have been called upon to contribute to the fund, the minimum amount of donation being fixed at one rupee. What is worse is that the boys have been told that those among them who do not subscribe anything will be turned out of the school, and even a printed notice to that effect has been given to each boy by the headmaster. It is almost needless to say that the notice has caused much anxiety to the parents and guardians of poor students. It is very difficult for a poor boy to receive education. Of late in every school the tuition fees have been doubled, fines are frequently inflicted, and school books are changed almost every year.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 19th October, is glad to say that female education is making steady progress at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Female schools are rapidly multiplying, and some native girls there have already passed the University examinations. But it is to be regretted that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are very backward in this respect, and consequently it behoves the men of lead and light in these provinces to take steps for encouraging female education.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 15th October, referring to Superintendents and the Inspectors of post-offices in the Panjáb, regrets to say that, although the two classes of officers do the same kind of work, they receive from Government very unequal treatment. The maximum pay of the Superintendents, who are generally Europeans, is Rs. 500, and they receive a travelling



allowance at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas for every mile they travel and Rs. 4 a day during halts. The pay of the Inspectors does not exceed Rs. 60, and they get only Rs. 2 a day on account of travelling allowance. Again, the Superintendents have been given one English and one Urdu clerk and some chaprasis, while the Inspectors have been allowed no office establishment nor even a chaprasi to attend on them on tour. The pay of the Inspectors should be raised to at least Rs. 100 a month, and they should be given one chaprasi each.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 12th October, says that the natives are surprised that Government has taken no serious notice of the Rajpura railway accident which caused the deaths of some hundreds of native passengers. What is the duty of the Railway Engineer who receives such large pay? The engine driver was really very careless. He ought to have detected the danger in time. On the contrary, he saved his own life by catching hold of a tree, and left the passengers to shift for themselves. Last year, when the roof of the boarding-house attached to the school at Anarkali, Lahore, fell in and two Eurasian boys were killed in consequence, Sir Charles Aitchison made a thorough enquiry into the matter and expressed much grief at the unfortunate accident. But no notice has been taken of the catastrophe which brought about the deaths of some hundreds of natives. This shows that the natives are considered by Government an inferior class of beings.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 24th October, referring to the meeting held in Bombay at the house of Seth Mulji Jetha, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Harideshmukh, to consider the advisability of sending a memorial to the Viceroy, praying for the discontinuance of the practice

Circulation  
2,000 copies.

The memorial prepared by some Hindus of Bombay for submission to the Viceroy, praying for the discontinuance of the practice of killing kine.



of killing kine for the sake of food, publishes the memorial which was adopted by the meeting and will be shortly forwarded to His Excellency.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 24th October, complains that fowlers are to be found carrying and torturing birds in public streets and thoroughfares with a view of extorting money from the people, and is surprised that neither the municipal boards nor the police forbid them to do so. If the municipal boards do not already possess the power of prohibiting the cruel practice, they should apply to the Government of India for the grant of such power to them.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankur), of the 22nd October, says that no material social reform can take place in this country until education is widely encouraged among native women. There are, however, some very objectionable customs which can be put a stop to without much difficulty. Among some classes of Hindús, when a death occurs in a family, all the women in the family violently beat their breasts with their hands every day and live only on one scanty meal. This is a cruel custom, and the people among whom it is prevalent should bring pressure to bear upon their women to stop it.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Prayág Simáchar* (Allahabad), of the 15th October, regrets to say that cholera has not yet entirely disappeared from the city and that fever and other diseases have been prevalent of late. The writer ascribes the prevalence of sickness to the uncleanness of by-streets and lanes, and complains that the native Municipal Commissioners take little interest in conservancy, while the conservancy officials care more to obtain presents from the people on occasions of festivals and marriages in their families than to perform their legitimate duties. The Municipal Commissioners scarcely inspect their wards once or twice during the month.



( 671 )

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 22nd October,  
Gaming at Allahabad is surprised that gaming is allowed to  
during the Devali. be openly carried on at Allahabad  
during the Devali, and asks the district authorities to put a  
stop to the practice.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                             | LOCALITY.         | LANGUAGE.    | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.       | DATE OF PAPER.             | DATE OF RECEIPT.           | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Adab-i-Alam</i>                | ... Morádábád ... | Urdú         | Weekly                               | Muhammad H á d í Husain. | 1887.<br>Oct. 14th & 21st, | 1887.<br>Oct. 16th & 23rd. | 140 copies.                                            |
| 2   | <i>Aftáb-i-Azamgarh</i>           | ... Azamgarh ...  | "            | "                                    | Qudrat Ali               | 17th                       | 20th                       | 208                                                    |
| 3   | <i>Aftáb-i-Hind</i>               | ... Jullundur ... | "            | "                                    | Barkat Ali               | " 15th & 22nd,             | " 17th & 24th,             | 250                                                    |
| 4   | <i>Aftáb-i-Panjáb</i>             | ... Lahore ...    | "            | Tri-weekly                           | Díván Bútá Singh ...     | " 12th, 14th,              | " 15th, 17th               | 500                                                    |
|     |                                   |                   |              |                                      |                          | 17th, 19th & 21st.         | 20th, 22nd & 24th.         |                                                        |
| 5   | <i>Aqrá Akhbár</i>                | ... Ágrá ...      | "            | Weekly                               | Tajammu-l-Husain.        | 14th                       | 18th                       | 250                                                    |
| 6   | <i>Akbár-i-Alam</i>               | ... Meerut ...    | "            | "                                    | Muqarrab Husain Khán.    | " 11th & 18th,             | " 15th & 21st,             | 63                                                     |
| 7   | <i>Akbár-i-Am</i>                 | ... Lahore ...    | "            | Tri-weekly                           | Mukund Rám               | " 13th, 15th,              | " 15th, 16th,              | 3,000                                                  |
|     |                                   |                   |              |                                      |                          | 18th, 20th & 22nd.         | 20th, 21st & 24th.         |                                                        |
| 8   | <i>Akbár-i-Chunár</i>             | ... Chunár ...    | "            | Weekly                               | Rajab Ali                | " 11th & 18th,             | " 15th & 21st,             | 215                                                    |
| 9   | <i>Akbáru-i-Akhyár</i>            | ... Delhi ...     | "            | "                                    | Muhammad-ul-dín ...      | " 8th, 15th & 22nd.        | " 15th, 19th & 25th.       | 250                                                    |
| 10  | <i>Almalu-l-Akbár</i>             | ... " ...         | "            | "                                    | Fakhru-l-dín             | " 14th & 21st,             | " 17th & 24th,             | 150                                                    |
| 11  | <i>Alam-i-Tasarr</i>              | ... Cawnpore ...  | "            | "                                    | Rahmat-ul-lah            | " 15th, 18th & 22nd.       | " 16th & 25th,             | 200                                                    |
| 12  | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | ... Aligarh ...   | Urdú-English | Bi-weekly                            | Guláb Rái                | " 15th, 18th & 22nd.       | " 17th, 21st & 24th.       | 500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government). |
| 13  | <i>Almord Akhbár</i>              | ... Almora ...    | Hindí        | Weekly                               | Sadá Nand                | " 17th                     | " 19th                     | 85 copies.                                             |



|    |                     |                   |                   |                  |                         |                       |                   |                 |             |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 14 | Anjuman-i-Hind      | ... Lucknow       | ... Urdú          | ... Tri-monthly, | ... Chandan Lal         | ... 15th              | ... 21st          | 150             | "           |
| 15 | Ashrafu-l-Akhdar    | ... Delhi         | ... "             | ... Weekly       | ... Mirzá Khán          | ... 11th              | ... 16th          | 110             | "           |
| 16 | Asad                | ... Lucknow       | ... "             | ... "            | ... Ahmad Ali           | ... 14th & 21st,      | ... 15th & 23rd,  | 240             | "           |
| 17 | Bharat Bandhu       | ... Aligarh       | ... Hindí         | ... "            | ... Totá Rám            | ... 14th              | ... 22nd          | 100             | "           |
| 18 | Bharat Jivan        | ... Benares       | ... "             | ... "            | ... Rám Kirshn Varmá,   | ... 17th & 24th,      | ... 18th & 25th,  | 2,000           | "           |
| 19 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari   | ... Bareilly      | ... Urdú          | ... "            | ... Thákur Prasád       | ... 15th              | ... 18th          | 250             | "           |
| 20 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari | ... Rampur        | ... "             | ... "            | ... Muhammad Husain,    | ... 17th              | ... 19th          | 425             | "           |
| 21 | Delhi Punch         | ... Lahore        | ... "             | ... "            | ... Fazlu-l-din         | ... 18th              | ... 22nd          | 315             | "           |
| 22 | Dharm Jivan         | ... "             | ... "             | ... "            | ... Brahma Dás          | ... 16th & 23rd,      | ... 18th & 25th,  | 300             | "           |
| 23 | Dinkar Prakash      | ... Lucknow       | ... Hindí         | ... Monthly      | ... Rám Dás Varmá       | ... For Aug. & Sep.,  | ... 16th          | 170             | "           |
| 24 | Ghamkhwar-i-Hind    | ... Lahore        | ... Urdú          | ... Weekly       | ... Ilmu-l-din          | ... Oct. 15th & 22nd, | ... 19th & 25th,  | 425             | "           |
| 25 | Hám-i-Hind          | ... Alláhábád     | ... "             | ... "            | ... Sadár-ul-din        | ... 9th & 16th,       | ... 16th & 22nd,  | 400             | "           |
| 26 | Hindustán           | ... Kálákankar... | ... Hindí         | ... Daily        | ... Rájá Rámpál Singh,  | ... Sep. 29th & from  | ... 15th to 24th, | 181             | "           |
| 27 | Jaipur Gazette      | ... Jaipur        | ... Hindí-Urdú... | ... Bi-weekly    | ... Mahábír Prasád      | ... Oct. 12th, 15th,  | ... 16th, 18th,   | 100             | "           |
| 28 | Jawa-i-Ezadi        | ... Meerut        | ... Urdú          | ... Weekly       | ... Muhammad Khalíl...  | ... 17th              | ... 21st & 25th.  | 130             | "           |
| 29 | Jam-i-Jamshed       | ... Morádábád     | ... "             | ... "            | ... Jamshed Ali         | ... 9th & 16th,       | ... 18th & 22nd,  | 150             | "           |
| 30 | Jubilee Paper       | ... Lucknow       | ... "             | ... Bi-monthly   | ... Saiyid Hasan Jáfár, | ... 16th              | ... 19th          | 310             | "           |
| 31 | Kanauj Punch        | ... Kanauj        | ... "             | ... "            | ... Bhaggu Khan         | ... 15th              | ... 17th          | 162             | "           |
| 32 | Karnámah            | ... Lucknow       | ... "             | ... Weekly       | ... Muhammad Yáqúb...   | ... 17th              | ... 20th          | 250             | "           |
| 33 | Káshí Patriká       | ... Benares       | ... Hindí-Urdú... | ... "            | ... Lakshmi Shankar     | ... 14th & 21st,      | ... 17th & 24th,  | 501 copies (in- | cluding 343 |
|    |                     |                   |                   |                  | ... Misra, M.A.         |                       |                   | copies taken    | by Govern-  |
|    |                     |                   |                   |                  |                         |                       |                   | ment).          |             |
| 34 | Khair Khudh-i-Alam, | Delhi             | Urdú              | "                | Mír Hasan               | 16th                  | 19th              | 200 copies.     |             |
| 35 | Khair Khudh-i-Kash- | Lahore            | "                 | "                | Sálig Rám               | "                     | 18th              | 400             | "           |
| 36 | Khurshaid-i-Afáq    | Pilibhit          | "                 | "                | Mazhar Ahsan Khán,      | 14th & 21st,          | 19th & 24th,      | 200             | "           |
| 37 | Koh-i-Nár           | Lahore            | "                 | Tri-weekly       | Harsukh Rái             | Oct. 13th, 15th,      | 16th, 18th        | 450             | "           |
|    |                     |                   |                   |                  |                         | 18th, 20th &          | 21st, 23rd        |                 |             |
|    |                     |                   |                   |                  |                         | 22nd.                 | & 25th.           |                 |             |



## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

| No. | NAME.             | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.      | DATE OF PAPER.       | DATE OF RECEIPT.     | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 38  | Lahore Gazette    | Lahore    | Urdu      | Weekly                         | Dídar Bakhsh            | Oct. 15th            | 1887. 18th           | 100 copies.  |
| 39  | Lamattu-l-Akhidq  | Bareilly  | "         | "                              | Imdad Husain            | "                    | 19th                 | 225          |
| 40  | Lattif-e-l-Akhbar | Gorakhpur | "         | "                              | Muhammed Abdur-l-Latif. | " 14th & 21st,       | " 19th & 24th,       | 150          |
| 41  | Mashur-i-Qaisar   | Lucknow   | "         | "                              | Ghulam Muhammad,        | 18th                 | 19th                 | 200          |
| 42  | Matla-i-Nar       | Cawnpore  | "         | "                              | Durgá Prasad            | " 15th               | " 18th               | 47           |
| 43  | Masdaq-ka-Putla   | Rampur    | "         | "                              | Muhammed Rasá           | " 18th               | " 17th               | 150          |
| 44  | Mihar-i-Nimroz    | Bijnor    | "         | "                              | Karimu-l-lah            | " 14th & 21st,       | " 18th & 25th,       | 250          |
| 45  | Mitra Vilás       | Lahore    | Hindí     | "                              | Mukund Rám              | 17th                 | 20th                 | 400          |
| 46  | Musid-i-Am        | Agra      | Urdu      | Tri-monthly,                   | Ahmad Khán              | " 20th               | " 23rd               | 100          |
| 47  | Mulki Shuhda      | Lahore    | "         | Weekly                         | Fazlu-l-din             | " 17th               | " 22nd               | 1,725        |
| 48  | Naiyar-i-Asam     | Moradabad | "         | "                              | Amjad Ali               | "                    | 20th                 | 180          |
| 49  | Najmu-l-Akhbar    | Etawah    | "         | Bi-weekly                      | Ráhu-l-lah Khán         | " 16th, 20th & 24th. | " 16th, 22nd & 25th. | 180          |
| 50  | Nasim-i-Agra      | Agra      | "         | Weekly                         | Jamná Dás               | " 15th & 23rd,       | " 16th & 25th,       | 385          |
| 51  | Nasim-i-Jaunpur   | Jaunpur   | "         | "                              | Muhammed Isháq          | " 4th                | " 24th               | 50           |
| 52  | Nasim-i-Sahar     | Badaun    | "         | "                              | Imtiáz Ahmad            | "                    | " 15th               | 175          |
| 53  | Nigamom-y-n       | Lucknow   | "         | Monthly                        | Debi Prasad             | For October          | " 24th               | 186          |
| 54  | Nizamu-l-Mulk     | Moradabad | "         | Weekly                         | Fahimu-l-din            | Oct. 17th            | 20th                 | 100          |
| 55  | Nar Afshan        | Ludhiana  | "         | "                              | Rev. C. B. Newton       | " 13th & 20th,       | " 15th & 22nd,       | 690          |
| 56  | Naru-l-Anwar      | Cawnpore  | "         | "                              | Abdu-l-Hamid            | " 15th & 22nd        | "                    | 306          |
| 57  | Nusratu-l-Sunnat  | Benares   | "         | Monthly                        | Muhammed Said           | For Oct. & Nov. ...  | " 24th               | 160          |



| 58 | Oudh Akhbar            | ... | Lucknow    | ... | "          | ... | Daily      | ... | Sheo Prasád           | ... | Oct. 15th to 25th, | ... | 15th to 25th,                  | 595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government). |
|----|------------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 59 | Oudh Punch             | ... | ...        | ... | "          | ... | Weekly     | ... | Sajjád Husain         | ... | "                  | "   | 21st & 24th,                   | 450 copies.                                           |
| 60 | Panjáb Akhbar          | ... | Láhore     | ... | "          | ... | Bi-weekly  | ... | Shamsu-l-din          | ... | "                  | "   | 16th, 23rd & 25th.             | 450 "                                                 |
| 61 | Panjáb Punch           | ... | ...        | ... | "          | ... | Weekly     | ... | Firozu-l-din          | ... | "                  | "   | 17th                           | 80 "                                                  |
| 62 | Patná Akhbar           | ... | Patná      | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Dín Muhammad          | ... | "                  | "   | 21st                           | 365 "                                                 |
| 63 | Pradyog Samachar       | ... | Alláhábád  | ... | Hindí      | ... | "          | ... | Dewaki Nandan         | ... | "                  | "   | 15th & 22nd,                   | 500 "                                                 |
| 64 | Public-News            | ... | Láhore     | ... | Urdú       | ... | "          | ... | Hargopal              | ... | "                  | "   | 21st                           | "                                                     |
| 65 | Qaisari                | ... | Jullundur  | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Ahmad Baksh           | ... | "                  | "   | 17th & 24th,                   | 115 "                                                 |
| 66 | Rafah-i-Am             | ... | Sialkot    | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Diván Chand           | ... | Sep.               | "   | 16th                           | 400 "                                                 |
| 67 | Rafiq-i-Hind           | ... | Láhore     | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Muharram Ali          | ... | Oct.               | "   | 19th                           | 400 "                                                 |
| 68 | Rafiq-i-Akhbar         | ... | Benares    | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Ghulam Husain         | ... | "                  | "   | 20th                           | 200 "                                                 |
| 69 | Rahbar-i-Hind          | ... | Láhore     | ... | "          | ... | Tri-weekly | ... | Nádir Ali             | ... | "                  | "   | 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd & 25th. | 405 "                                                 |
| 70 | Rajputana Gazette      | ... | Ajmere     | ... | Hindí-Urdú | ... | Weekly     | ... | Murád Ali             | ... | "                  | "   | 15th                           | 381 "                                                 |
| 71 | Rajn Prakash           | ... | Ratlam     | ... | Urdú       | ... | "          | ... | Muhammad Abdul-Haq.   | ... | "                  | "   | 15th, 21st & 25th.             | 150 "                                                 |
| 72 | Ravi                   | ... | Láhore     | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Hargopal              | ... | "                  | "   | 21st                           | "                                                     |
| 73 | Rohilkhand Punch       | ... | Morádábád  | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Jamshed Ali           | ... | "                  | "   | 18th & 22nd,                   | 150 "                                                 |
| 74 | Rozanah                | ... | Lucknow    | ... | "          | ... | Bi-weekly  | ... | Tegh Babádur          | ... | "                  | "   | 22nd                           | 113 "                                                 |
| 75 | Sádiqul-Akhbar         | ... | Bahawalpur | ... | "          | ... | Weekly     | ... | Dwarká Náth           | ... | "                  | "   | 16th & 23rd,                   | 250 "                                                 |
| 76 | Safir-i-Am             | ... | Bhupál     | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Abdu-l-Wahid          | ... | "                  | "   | 15th & 22nd,                   | 220 "                                                 |
| 77 | Safir-i-Hind           | ... | Delhi      | ... | "          | ... | Bi-monthly | ... | Bulaqi Dás            | ... | "                  | "   | 19th                           | 450 "                                                 |
| 78 | Sahifa-i-Qudsí         | ... | "          | ... | "          | ... | Weekly     | ... | Muhammad Abdul-Qadus. | ... | "                  | "   | 16th & 22nd,                   | 310 "                                                 |
| 79 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar. | ... | Udaipur    | ... | Hindí      | ... | "          | ... | Banshi Dhar           | ... | "                  | "   | 21st                           | 160 "                                                 |
| 80 | Saroshi-i-Benares      | ... | Benares    | ... | Urdú       | ... | "          | ... | Walí Muhammad         | ... | "                  | "   | 17th, 18th & 25th.             | 350 "                                                 |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.         | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER.                 | DATE OF RECEIPT.  | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 81  | Shahjahanabad Punch, | Delhi     | Urdu              | Weekly                              | Mir Hasan          | 1887.<br>Sep. 24th & Oct. 16th | 1887.<br>Oct 18th | 250 copies.  |
| 82  | Shahaa-i-Hind        | Meerut    | "                 | "                                   | Ahmad Hasan        | Oct. 16th                      | 19th              | 180          |
| 83  | Shah-i-Oudh          | Fyzabad   | "                 | Tri-monthly,                        | Kishun Prasad      | "                              | 24th              | 138          |
| 84  | Shula-i-Tar          | Cawnpore  | "                 | Weekly                              | Jamná Prasad       | " 21st                         | "                 | 95           |
| 85  | Straj-i-Akhdar       | Jhelam    | "                 | "                                   | Faqir Muhammad     | " 18th                         | " 21st            | 350          |
| 86  | Subodh Sindhu        | Khandwa   | M a r á t h í     | "                                   | Lakshman Anant     | " 17th                         | " 20th            | 200          |
| 87  | Surma-i-Rozgar       | Agra      | Hindi.            | "                                   | Itrat Husain       | " 12th                         | " 15th            | "            |
| 88  | Sarur-i-Qaisri       | Rampur    | Urdu              | "                                   | Muhammad Razá      | " 18th                         | " 20th            | 258          |
| 89  | Tah-ib               | Moradabad | "                 | "                                   | Ráhat Ali          | " 13th                         | " 17th            | 187          |
| 90  | Tatt-i-Hind          | Meerut    | "                 | "                                   | Sajjad Husain      | " 12th & 19th,                 | " 17th & 24th,    | 60           |
| 91  | Vastr-i-Hind         | Sialkot   | "                 | "                                   | Mirzá Maváhid      | " 16th                         | " 18th            | 298          |
| 92  | Vastru-l-Mulk        | "         | "                 | "                                   | Ghulam Ahmad       | " 12th & 19th                  | " 19th            | 200          |
| 93  | Victoria Paper       | "         | "                 | Daily                               | Gyan Chand         | " 12th to 22nd,                | " 20th & 25th,    | 175          |
| 94  | Vritt Dhara          | Dhar      | Marathi-Eng-lish. | Weekly                              | Hari Bhaskar       | " 13th                         | " 15th to 25th,   | 950          |
|     |                      |           |                   |                                     |                    | "                              | " 15th            | 120          |

ALLAHABAD:

The 29th October, 1887. }

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,**

Received up to 1st November, 1887.

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